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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE

Russia Breaks With Israel. The USSR broke diplomatic relations with Israel Feb. 12, giving as grounds the bombing Feb. 9 of the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky said the "terrorist" incident gave "evidence of the contempt of Israel for the elementary conditions for normal diplomatic activities of the representatives of the USSR." He called in Israeli Amb. Shmuel Eliashiv at 1 a.m. to announce the break and demand immediate withdrawal of the Israeli Legation from Moscow. The Israeli Forgn. Office said later Feb. 12 that the break was "mere pretext" for further steps toward "utter isolation & intimidation of Soviet Jewry, for whose fate grave anxiety is felt."

The explosion, caused by a missile thrown into the Soviet Legation garden in Tel Aviv Feb. 9, injured the wife of Soviet Min.-to-Israel Pavlov Ivanovich Yershov and 2 Legation employees. Israeli Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion Feb. 10 denounced anti-Communist extremists held responsible for the bombing and Israeli police arrested 30-50 suspects, many of them members of a Young Hebrews Assn. which had conducted demonstrations against anti-Jewish acts behind the Iron Curtain. The Israeli Gen. Fed. of Labor (Histadrut) secretariat voted Feb. 8 to suspend all Communist officers & seek court sanction for the ouster of all Red members from its unions as "avowed enemies of the Jewish nation." (A new volume of the *Soviet Encyclopedia* described in Moscow dispatches Feb. 6 said Jews did not constitute a nation because they were not an "historic, concentrated, stable community of people." It denounced Zionists as "agents of American & British imperialists" and Israel as a reactionary state & U.S. war base.) [See p. 35K-L, 17K-L]

Replacement of Hungarian Justice Min. Gyula Decsei, a Jew, by Bela Kovacs was announced in Budapest Feb. 8. [See p. 35K-L]

Dominican ex-Pres. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, [See Vol. XII, p. 162L] said on arriving in New York Feb. 10 his country would bring the question of Soviet anti-Semitism before the UN. Cuban Pres. Fulgencio Batista & his Cabinet issued a declaration Jan. 30 condemning "the pitiless & persistent persecution of Jews by the USSR & satellite countries" and urging concerted action against it by UN countries. U.S. Zionist leader Abba Hillel Silver, speaking in New York Feb. 5 at a dinner on his 60th birthday, called on Soviet Premier Stalin for an "authoritative statement or act" to end Red anti-Semitism [see p. 20C]. The American Jewish Com. reported Feb. 5 that 2,500,000 of the 11,588,830 Jews in the world were "trapped behind the Iron Curtain." (AIC listed these Jewish populations in other areas: U.S. 5,000,000, other Western Hemisphere countries 883,000. Israel 1,425,000, England 450,000, Germany 23,000). [See Vol. XII, p. 339L-M]

Eastern Purges. Arrest of 3 men & a woman on espionage charges in the USSR was reported by Moscow *Pravda* Feb. 6. It said those held were: T. A. Sas, alleged U.S.-trained agent who tried to carry on "subversive & anti-Soviet work" in Krivoi Rog, Ukranian iron ore center: S. D. Gurevich, alleged Trotskyist & agent in Russia for a foreign intelligence service; K. F. Romanov, who allegedly became a foreign spy after he was caught stealing state money in Vilna; E. A. Taratuta, woman ex-employe of a Soviet Academy of Sciences institute and alleged confederate of Gurevich. *Izvestia* also said Feb. 8 that Soviet security agencies had "liquidated" a U.S. spy ring organized in 1947 by George Roulard, ex-U.S. asst. naval attaché in Vladivostok. [See p. 351-M]

Week in Headlines

International. *Russia broke diplomatic relations with Israel after Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv was bombed.*

U.S. leaders weighed proposals for naval blockade of Red China, sought Van Fleet's views on Korean offensive.

Schuman coal-steel pool launched operations in Europe. Dulles reservedly optimistic on EDC after European tour.

United States. *Eisenhower Admin. decontrolled all wages & prices of many cost-of-living index commodities, outlined 11-pt. program for Congressional action, discouraged talk of tax cuts this year.*

Pres. Eisenhower confirmed Rosenberg death sentences. Clare Booth Luce chosen as Amb. to Italy; Senate confirmed State Undersecy. Smith, German Comm. Conant.

Some of the 8,560 East German refugees who had fled to West Berlin the past week said Russia had ordered East Germany to halt the exodus and that 24 East German border police had been arrested for aiding escapees. The Reds were said Feb. 10 to have caught 1,124 persons trying to flee to West Berlin but 1,250 more arrived in western sectors of the city that day. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & Minister-Presidents of 9 West German States agreed Feb. 6 to contribute $21,428,000 to aid of refugees and fly 1,000 a day (twice the existing airlift rate) from West Berlin to West Germany. [See p. 35J]

East Germany announced Feb. 2 that Curt Wach had been appointed successor to the deposed Karl Hamann as Supply Minister and Elli Schmidt, German Dem. Women's Fed. leader, was head of a new state commission formed to supervise the ministry. [See p. 10D-E, 1L-M]

Schuman Plan Takes Effect. Operation of the European Coal & Steel Community began Feb. 10 under direction of the ECSC High Authority in Luxembourg. The Authority invoked its powers under the 50-yr. ECSC treaty and eliminated frontier barriers to trade in coal, scrap iron & iron ore among France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg. Abolished with regard to those 3 products: customs duties on imports; taxes on exports; quota restrictions on imports & exports; double prices & freight rates by which an ECSC Govt. could favor its domestic buyers & shippers. The 6 countries also were ordered to abolish currency regulations affecting foreign exchange for purchases of coal, iron ore & scrap. A common market for steel & steel products was to be established Apr. 10. First free international shipment under the ECSC: 40 tons of coke sent by rail from Wincheringen, Germany to Apach, France.

Authority Pres. Jean Monnet of France hailed the launching of the ECSC as "an important step toward eventual unification of Europe, which is its only salvation." ECSC countries' combined output currently: 41.5 million tons of steel, 250 million tons of coal a year. Goals for 1957: 50 million tons of steel, 280 million of coal. [See p. 18K; Vol. XII, 419A-B, 254G-J; XI, 89H]

Dulles Spurs EDC Project. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said in a radio-TV report Feb. 12 on his fact-finding trip to West Europe: European statesmen had "already done much" toward a "constructive program of unity" and the European Defense Community project was "not dead but only sleeping." He warned that future American aid programs depended on "concrete evidence" of "real progress" toward the creation of a European Army. He declared that the U.S. "must be sober & restrained in our national conduct," a tacit pledge that the Eisenhower Admin. would take no rash steps either in Europe or Asia. [See p. 42M]

Dulles & MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen returned to Washington Feb. 9 and reported to Pres. Eisenhower on their trip. Stassen met same day with 55 U.S. businessmen & financiers about to go overseas to evaluate the foreign aid program. He told them to look for ways to improve the program, not scuttle it.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, with whom Dulles conferred in Bonn Feb. 5, said Feb. 6 that Dulles fixed Apr. 1 as the date by which there must be "very clear signs" that the EDC treaty would be ratified, in order that the Eisenhower Admin. could make plans in advance of the next NATO Council meeting Apr. 23. Dulles was said to have told Adenauer that a defiant Western policy toward Russia was most likely to force the Reds to permit reunification of Germany. He also said on leaving Bonn Dec. 6 that the U.S. was "vitally interested in the welfare & security (and) liberties" of West Berlin.

Dulles discussed Holland's need for flood relief [see p. 48J-K] as well as European defense during a visit to The Hague Feb. 6. He & Stassen concluded their tour by visiting Brussels Feb. 7, Luxembourg & the ECSC Hq. there Feb. 8. [See p. 35F-H]

Austrian Talks. Big 4 Dep. Forgn. Ministers resumed discussions in London Feb. 6 of a peace treaty for Austria but adjourned indefinitely in a deadlock Feb. 9. Russia & the Western powers had agreed to reopen the talks unconditionally. The new impasse was reached Feb. 9 after (a) Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko refused to make proposals until the others withdrew their proposed "abbreviated" treaty and (2) Western delegates said they would do this only if assured that the USSR was ready to discuss "a just, equitable treaty on any basis." The meetings Feb. 6 & 9 were the 260th & 261st Dep. Forgn. Ministers' sessions on an Austrian treaty since 1947. Western deputies in the latest talks: Walter C. Dowling, U.S. Dep. High. Comm. for Austria; Geoffrey Harrison of Britain; Count Etienne de Crouy-Channel of France. [See p. 26D]

Yugoslavia & Balkans. Plans to start late this month in Athens with the drafting of a Yugoslav-Greek-Turk pact of friendship & alliance were announced in Belgrade Feb. 7 during a visit there by Greek Forgn. Min. Stephan Stephanopoulos. (Press reports said the pact would contain provisions for admitting other Iron Curtain countries in the Balkans that follow Yugoslavia's lead in breaking with the Soviet bloc.) [See p. 26B]

(Greece & Italy announced Feb. 4 the signing of a $14.2 million trade pact covering 18 mos.) [See p. 26C]

Yugoslavia ordered 3 Bulgarian Embassy officials in Belgrade to leave the country Feb. 9 in retaliation for "insulting discrimination" against Yugoslav diplomats in Sofia. [See Vol. XII, pp. 398E, 215B] . . . The French Natl. Assembly voted 455-107 Feb. 5 to give Yugoslavia credit totaling 2.48 billion francs ($70 million) for purchases of French food. [See p. 2C; Vol. XII, 327C] . . . Col. Gen. Peko Dapcevic's appointment as Yugoslav Chief of Staff to succeed Col. Gen. Koca Popovic, new State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs (Forgn. Min.) was reported Jan. 21. (Under the Yugoslav Govt. reorganization last year, ex-Forgn. Min. Edvard Kardelj became vice chairman of the new 37-member executive council of Parliament with responsibility for foreign policy.) [See Vol. XII, p. 358F]

West Germany. The West German Govt. issued orders Feb. 10 for a 1,000 member neo-Nazi conspiratorial group known as the Freikorps Deutschland (German Free Corps) to disband. 4 leaders of the group arrested for plotting to seize power in Germany: Helmuth Beck-Broichsitter, ex-Army major & leader of the Bruderschaft (Brotherhood), extreme Rightist organization of ex-German Army officers; Alfred Frauenfeld, an Austrian Nazi leader in the 1930s; Hermann Lamp, ex-SS troops leader; Eberhard Hawranke, ex-Storm Troop leader, Freikorps head in Bremen. The West German Interior Ministry said the Freikorps group were linked to Werner Naumann's group of alleged plotters held by the British. 6 ex-Socialist Reich Party members were sentenced to jail in Hamburg Feb. 4 for attempting to organize a successor to that banned neo-Nazi party. [See p. 18E; Vol. XII, 358J] . . . The West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) passed a law Feb. 4 against recruiting of Germans for service in foreign military legions. 80,000-100,000 Germans were said to be serving in the French Foreign Legion, many in Indo-China. [See Vol. XII, p. 254G] . . . A report Feb. 7 said West German industrial production in 1952 was 136% of the 1936 level, a 7% gain over 1951. Price controls on steel were removed Jan. 23 for the first time since 1926. [See pp. 14L, 1M-2A] . . . Ruhr mine owners granted miners a 45-hr. week without reduction of present pay for 50 hrs. under an agreement announced Jan. 17 (effective Apr. 1). The miners had threatened to strike. [See Vol. XII, p. 342L] . . . The U.S. & West Germany dropped visa requirements Feb. 1 for citizens of the 2 countries with valid passports to visit each other. [See Vol. XII, p. 387A] . . . A U.S. Army court in Heidelberg sentenced Lt. Col. Fred Walters, 47, of Floral Park, N.Y., ex-construction chief of the U.S. Army military post in Heidelberg, to 3 yrs. in prison for conspiring to defraud the West German Govt. of taxes on champagne and accepting gifts from a German firm. [See Vol. XII, p. 402F] . . . Par value of the Deutsche mark was set at 4.2 marks to $1 U.S. by the Intl. Monetary Fund Feb. 2. [Eee Vol. XI, p. 386M]

Walter Lauber, 34, Austrian-born U.S. Army veteran and friend of Kurt Ponger & Otto Verber who had been questioned after their arrest on anti-U.S. espionage charges, was revealed Feb. 3 to have fled to the Soviet zone of Austria after his release by American authorities in Vienna. [See p. 18C] . . . **Ford Foundation's** East European Fund reported in New York Jan. 25 it spent $659,032 the year ending in Mar. 1952 to aid exiles from the USSR who were writing documented reports on uranium mines & other industries, political policy and philosophy in the USSR & its satellites. [See Vol. XII, p. 420H] . . . Poland's charge that the U.S. was engaged in "aggressive subversion" in Poland and had sent a plane over Polish territory last Nov. 4 was denied in an American diplomatic note to Warsaw Feb. 9. The U.S. said Poland was parroting a "stepped-up Communist propaganda campaign aimed at vilifying & discrediting the U.S." Poland was reminded of $477,927,000 worth of U.S. aid it received after World War II and told the aid would have continued had Poland joined the Marshall Plan. [See p. 17H-J]

Joseph Stalin said there would be no war if each country kept out of the internal affairs of others, Argentine Amb.-to-Moscow Leopoldo Bravo reported after a 45-min. talk with the Soviet Premier Feb. 8 (Stalin's first with a Western Hemisphere diplomat since he talked with U.S. Amb. Alan G. Kirk in July 1949). Bravo said Stalin appeared to be in good health. Their talk marked the first Argentine-Soviet exchange of Ambassadors since 1947. [See p. 3B-C; Vol. XII, 409B, 365B] . . . **Hungary** offered Feb. 9 to return a U.S. C-47 plane held there since Nov. 1951 for $98,779.29, the amount of damages demanded by the U.S. if the plane were not returned. The U.S. State Dept. rejected Hungary's offer Feb. 10 as "weak . . . sarcasm." [See Vol. XII, p. 403A]

U.S. POLICY ON CHINA

Blockade Considered. A White House study of proposals for a naval blockade of Red China was reported Feb. 6 by Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.), House Armed Services Com. chairman. A blockade by the U.S. alone if necessary was indorsed Feb. 7 by Chrmn. William F. Knowland (Calif.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com. Senate majority leader Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said Feb. 8 a blockade would be "desirable," as would bombing of Manchuria, if it could be worked out without causing a rift among the Allies. He added Feb. 9 after a meeting with Pres. Eisenhower that it might be wiser to persuade Britain to cut off trade with Red China through Hong Kong than for the U.S. to apply a naval blockade in defiance of friendly countries. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, were said to have told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Feb. 10: (1) Pres. Eisenhower had reached no decision about a blockade; (2) the Joint Chiefs held to their old opinion that a blockade by the U.S. alone would risk a split with the Allies & war with Russia; (3) the flow of U.S. arms to Nationalist Formosa was "stepping up."

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden told the House of Commons in London Feb. 5 he was confident, after a talk with Dulles in London, that the U.S. would undertake no measures to enlarge the war in the Far East without consulting with Britain. The London Forgn. Office said Feb. 9 Britain opposed a blockade of Red China because of the danger of serious clashes with Red China & Russia, disapproval of such a move by Southeast Asians and the risk of a Red attack on the British "listening post" of Hong Kong. The British contended that a blockade would not reduce Red China's war potential substantially because only 25% of its commerce was seaborne. The British Embassy in Washington denied Feb. 10 that Britain or its colonies were shipping "military & strategic materials" to Red China. [See pp. 33L-34B, D; Vol. XII, 310F]

Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea indorsed a blockade of Red China Feb. 12 and denounced "fence-sitting nations" who feared to antagonize Russia. He said a Russian decision to launch

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a war would not be deterred by "the lack of a justifiable cause for war." [See pp. 33F, 2J]

Finnish Tanker Challenged. The U.S. State Dept. said Feb. 4 it had failed in efforts to get Finland & Turkey to halt a Finnish tanker (*Wiima*) en route from Bulgaria to Red China via the Dardanelles & Suez with 7,000 tons of jet-plane fuel. The Finnish Govt. said it could not halt the vessel because it was privately owned and Turkey said it was obliged under international agreements to let the vessel pass through the Dardanelles. The ship's owner, Antti Vihuri, contended in Helsinki Feb. 5 that its cargo was oil intended for household use. The tanker halted off Singapore Feb. 11 to await possible new orders after it was threatened with interception by the Chinese Nationalist Navy if it approached Shanghai, its original destination. [See Vol. XII, p. 321H-J]

(The 3,957-ton Finnish freighter *Tirrenia* burned & blew up in the Red Sea Jan. 24 while carrying ammonium nitrate from Rumania to Red China. All 37 crewmembers survived but were refused permission to land at Suez Jan. 26. The Norwegian rescue ship on which they arrived at Suez had been blacklisted by Egypt because it had called at an Israeli port.) [See p. 16L]

Democrats vs. Formosa Decision. Sen. John Sparkman (Ala.), Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee in 1952, presented a Democratic challenge to Pres. Eisenhower's "deneutralization" of Formosa in the Senate Feb. 6. He asked that the President tell the country whether the new Formosa policy was "the first step toward enlarging the war in Asia" and "involving U.S. forces on the mainland of China." (Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman said in Kansas City Feb. 10: he did not regard Pres. Eisenhower's action as a "real error"; the Eisenhower Admin. should "have a chance to work things out" in Korea without being criticized unless it made a serious mistake.) [See pp. 34D, 12J]

Russia's first comment on the U.S.' new Formosa policy: a Moscow *Pravda* editorial Feb. 9 charging that the U.S. intended to "make use of Kuomintang (Nationalist) gangs for organization of acts of aggression against China," prevent "cessation of bloodletting in Korea" and "expand the scale of war action in the Far East." [See p. 34C]

KOREA

Van Fleet Says Reds Could Be Beaten. An AP correspondent who asked Gen. James A. Van Fleet Feb. 11 whether the U.S. 8th Army could defeat the Communists in Korea with an offensive "at this time" received a one-word reply: "Certainly." Chrmn. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) of the Senate Armed Forces Com. said the retiring general would be asked to give the committee his detailed views when he returned to the U.S.

Van Fleet turned over command of the 8th Army to Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor Feb. 11 and flew to Tokyo en route home. Large crowds of Koreans gave him an admiring sendoff from Seoul. Van Fleet implied criticism of the prevailing hold-the-line military policy in Korea when he said in a farewell message to the 8th Army Feb. 10: the Reds were on the verge of defeat in the spring of 1951 when the 8th Army was on the offensive and saved themselves by "asking for an armistice"; soldiers must "obey orders" but he had "faith that Pres. Eisenhower will find the way to bring peace." [See pp. 35A, 26K]

Fighting was on a lesser scale in Korea Feb. 6-12 due to unfavorable weather—severe cold followed by a mud-producing thaw on the ground, low-ceiling skies that interfered with aerial missions. USAF report on planes downed the week of Jan. 31-Feb. 6: at least 2 Red MIG-15s in dogfights, one UN plane by enemy ground fire & 2 more to "other causes." [See p. 34M] . . . **U.S. casualties** in Korea through Feb. 6 (reported Feb. 11): 129,819 (22,890 dead). [See p. 34N-P] . . . **New U.S. jet night fighters** reported in service in Korea Feb. 5: the Marine F3D Douglas Skynight and AF F-94B Lockheed Starfire, both equipped with radar devices to locate enemy planes in total darkness. [See Vol. XII, p. 210L] . . . **ROK Army's** expansion from 12 to 14 divisions has been authorized by the U.S. Army Dept., Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander in Korea, announced Feb. 8. [See p. 34N-P] . . . **Red guerrilla** losses in South Korea as reported by the ROK Interior Dept. Feb. 7: 1,042 killed, 340 captured. [See Vol. XII, p. 358D] . . . **Kim Il Sung**, 41, North Korean Premier & supreme commander, has been promoted to generalissimo, the North Korean radio said Feb. 7. [See p. 2K] . . . **Koje Island** prison-camp riot by North Korean POWs Feb. 9 in a "deliberate attempt . . . to test our strength & create another incident" resulted in the death of 5 prisoners, the UN command reported Feb. 10. The UN also reported a North Korean POW killed Feb. 5 for attacking a South Korean guard on Koje. Chinese Red POWs attacked & injured 2 U.S. soldiers in a prison camp hospital in Pusan Feb. 2. [See p. 35B] . . . **Reconstruction** of South Korea as a self-supporting nation will require $1.75 billion in foreign financial aid, Robert R. Nathan Associates of Washington estimated Feb. 6 in a report prepared for the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency. [See p. 34P]

OTHER FAR EASTERN NEWS

Indo-China. The French announced Feb. 6 that their amphibious force had been withdrawn from the Quinhon bridgehead after having diverted Viet Minh rebels from Ankhe almost without opposition. Progress in a cleanup operation east of Hanoi and destruction of 6 Viet Minh munitions plants in the jungles north of Saigon were reported Feb. 9. [See p. 35D]

Asian Nations Laud U.S. Aid. A Soviet resolution blaming Asia's low economic level on the "domination of foreign monopolies & of colonial powers" was rejected 10 to 1 (Indonesia abstaining) Feb. 10 by the UN Economic Comm. for Asia & the Far East at its 9th general conference in Bandoeng, Indonesia. The Asian nations, particularly Burma, India & Pakistan, praised U.S. aid given them "with no concessions asked" and said Russia had done "practically nothing to help the region." Pakistani delegate Ahmad Khaleeli said Feb. 9 that the Asian nations had "come of age" and "the bogeymen [of monopoly capitalists] cannot easily frighten us." He refuted a Russian assertion that no economic progress had been made in Asia, except in Communist China, and reminded Russia of large-scale land reforms started by India & Pakistan. Soviet moves to exclude Nationalist China, South Korea & Viet Nam from the conference and to seat a Communist Chinese representative were defeated Feb. 6. (5 Red Chinese attended as observers.) [See p. 36D-E; Vol. XII, 403E, 295E]

Asian Socialist parties conferring in Rangoon Jan. 9-15 set up an Asian Socialist bureau with liaison with the Western-dominated Socialist Intl., rejected a neutralist policy toward world affairs and voted to "defend democracy against all threats, internal as well as external." [See Vol. XII, p. 343J] . . . **Philippines** Defense Secy. Ramon Magsaysay said Feb. 3 that a peace parley between Govt. & Hukbalahap guerrilla representatives had failed. One of the Huk negotiators was reported captured Feb. 6 by Army troops making a renewed sweep of a jungle area in Pampanga Province north of Manila. [See Vol. XII, p. 258K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Wage-Price Decontrol Actions. Pres. Eisenhower issued an executive order Feb. 6 removing all controls on wages & salaries under the 1950 Defense Production Act. The Office of Price Stabilization, acting under executive orders, also removed price ceilings Feb. 6 & 12 on many living necessities, consumer items & services. The price decontrol actions reduced the percentage of BLS cost-of-living index items under ceiling control to 27.4% as against 78% 2 years ago.

Price decontrol orders Feb. 6 affected meat, furniture, clothing, most other department store merchandise, meals & drinks sold in restaurants & bars. Joseph H. Freehill, under whose direction the OPS was to be liquidated by Apr. 30, issued another decontrol "package" Feb. 12 which included poultry, eggs & allied products; tires, tubes & rubber products; gasoline & other petroleum products except fuel oil for homes; soaps, cleaners & detergents; lead, tin, zinc, most other minor metals & minerals including scrap metal castings & industrial diamonds; paper, prefabricated housing, paints, fats & oils except oleomargarine and some glass products. Among major commodities still controlled were milk, butter & bread.

The President said Feb. 6 he ordered wage decontrol because "production of materials & services & the demand therefor in the national economy are approaching a practical balance" and "earliest possible return to freedom of collective bargaining in the determination of wages will serve to strengthen the national economy (&) security." Wage Stabilization Dir. Charles C. Killingsworth said 11,000 or more wage-increase applications were before WBS agencies when federal wage controls were ended.

The President merged the ODM & DPA Feb. 4 and asked Arthur Flemming to act as Econ. Stabilization Agency Admin.

23 big-city members of the House of Representatives (18 D., 5 R.) proposed Feb. 8 the creation of a joint Congressional committee to "counterbalance" producer lobbies and watch for price increases that might require new controls. [See pp. 36N, 37D]

Sets Legislative Program. A 11-point program of legislation to be enacted by Congress by July 4 was agreed upon by Pres. Eisenhower & Congressional Republican leaders in a White House meeting Feb. 9. Senate majority leader Robert A. Taft (O.) & House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) said the program was only a "minimum" goal and other issues might be acted upon before the July 4 target date for adjournment. (Among items excluded from the list: amendment of the McCarran-Walter immigration law.) The program:

1. Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Govt. (A bill giving Pres. Eisenhower the same reorganization powers as held by ex-Pres. Truman was signed by the President Feb. 11. Specific recommendations remained to be submitted to Congress. The House defeated proposed amendments limiting Pres. Eisenhower's reorganization powers and passed the measure by 389-5 Feb. 3. The Senate passed it by voice vote Feb. 6.)
2. Appropriation bills, including foreign-aid authorization, to clear the House by May 15.
3. Hawaiian statehood.
4. Taft-Hartley Labor Law amendments. (The House Labor Com. opened hearings on T-H amendments Feb. 10.)
5. Limited extension of controls over defense materials.
6. Legislation on submerged lands. [See p. 21B]
7. Reciprocal Trade Act extension.
8. A bill to simplify U.S. customs procedures.
9. Extension of Old-Age & Survivors Insurance to cover groups now excluded. (The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said Jan. 24 its members had voted 16-1 for extension of existing social security benefits to all working & retired persons.)
10. Extension of temporary school aid in critical areas.
11. Expansion of the Dist. of Columbia commission to 5 members from 3. (The President was believed to have plans for adding a Negro & a woman to the commission.) [See p. 37A-C]

Economies & Taxes. Sen. Taft said on a TV forum broadcast (NBC's "Youth Wants to Know") Feb. 8 that it would be "unwise" to cut federal taxes before mid-1954. He expressed doubt that excess profits taxes on business should be allowed to die June 30. He thus opposed plans by House Ways & Means Com. Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) to put through an income-tax cut July 1. "I don't think you can cut taxes until you cut the budget," Taft declared. Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey also said Feb. 8 there should be a "slow but sure" approach to tax reduction. The Defense Dept. was revealed Feb. 9 to have set Feb. 28 as the deadline for Army, Navy & AF secretaries to submit estimates on reductions in their departmental budgets. [See p. 36P]

Rosenberg Clemency Denied. Pres. Eisenhower refused Feb. 11 to set aside the death sentences of convicted atom spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg because he had found "neither new evidence nor . . . mitigating circumstances" to justify clemency. The Rosenbergs, he said, "betrayed the cause of freedom" and "have been accorded their full measure of justice." [See 14G]

Major Appointments & Confirmations. Pres. Eisenhower announced Feb. 7 that ex-Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.) would be nominated for Ambassador to Italy. There had been rumors that Italians were offended by suggestions that a woman be sent there as U.S. Ambassador but the Italian press generally applauded the choice Feb. 8. The Vatican denied Feb. 11 that Mrs. Luce, a convert to Roman Catholicism in adult life, would double as an unofficial Presidential envoy to the Vatican. (Mrs. Luce, 49, author of the Broadway stage hits *The Women*, *Kiss the Boys Goodbye* & *Margin for Error*, is the wife of Henry R. Luce, *Time-Life-Fortune* ed.-in-chief. She served in Congress in 1943-46. She would be the U.S.' first woman ambassador to a major diplomatic post although the U.S. has sent women ambassadors to smaller countries.) [See Vol. XII, p. 289G]

The President's nomination of Gen. Walter B. Smith for State Undersecretary & Harvard Pres. James Bryant Conant for High Comm. to Germany were approved by the Senate Feb. 6—Smith without opposition, Conant over the "noes" of Republican Sens. Francis Case (S.D.) & Henry C. Dworshak (Ida.). Case had objected to Conant on grounds that he had advocated in 1947 such strict disarmament of Japan & Germany that it would be "difficult" for him to support Germany's participation in Western defense. Conant was denounced before the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Feb. 2 by writer John T. Flynn as (1) an advocate of the so-called Morgenthau plan for stripping Germany of heavy industry, (2) an opponent of private schools and (3) an advocate of a new "radical" non-Socialist, non-Communist party. Flynn also said Conant had maintained there were no Communists, open or secret, on the Harvard faculty. Conant defended himself before the committee Feb. 3 and denied having indorsed the Morgenthau Plan. The committee recommended his confirmation Feb. 4. Conant's quick confirmation, held up for 2 weeks, had been requested by Pres. Eisenhower because of the need for the new Commissioner to deal with urgent problems in Germany. Conant flew to Bonn Feb. 9-10. [See p. 28E]

Smith, who retired as an army general Jan. 31, also was questioned Feb. 3 about his having testified in behalf of John Patton Davies Jr. during a loyalty investigation. [See p. 28E; XII, 405D]

GENERAL

Tug Strike Ends. A tugboat strike that had hampered work on about 75% of the New York docks ended Feb. 10 with a pay settlement and agreement to arbitrate a dispute over the number of men manning new craft equipped with more machinery & requiring fewer men. The I.L.A. United Marine Div.'s Local 333 signed with the N.Y. Marine Towing & Transportation Employers' Assn. for a 17¢-an-hr. wage increase & other benefits. [See p. 37L-M]

N.C. Jury System Upheld. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld North Carolina's system of selecting jurors Feb. 9 in rejecting, 6-3, appeals of 4 Negroes sentenced to death. The convicted men (Clyde Brown, Raleigh Speller, Bennie Daniels & Lloyd Ray Daniels) contended that Negroes had been improperly excluded from juries which heard their cases. The majority decision written by Justice Stanley F. Reed held that the state's selection of jurors from property & poll tax lists, which contained few names of Negroes, did not involve racial discrimination, thus did not violate the Fed. Constitution's 14th Amendment. Justices Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas & Hugo L. Black dissented. Black said the state had not proved that "partial continuation of the long-standing failure to use Negro jurors is due to some cause other than racial discrimination. Certainly discriminatory results remained." [See p. 21M; Vol. XII, 60K]

Probe Fraud Against Nixon. The Justice Dept. disclosed in Washington Feb. 9 it was investigating evidence of an attempt near the end of the 1952 campaign to smear Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon with a forged letter. A bipartisan Senate Elections subcommittee had sent the Justice Dept. its findings on the case, which was first reported by *Look* magazine. The letter purportedly was one sent Apr. 10, 1950 from H. W. Sanders, vice-pres. of the Union Oil Co. of Calif., to Franklin Waltman of Philadelphia, Sun Oil Co., publicity director, stating that persons in the oil industry would pay Nixon (then a senator) $52,000 in 1950. Both Sanders & Waltman denied under oath either sending or receiving the letter. It had been received last fall by Roy de Groot, New York public relations consultant, with a covering letter purported to be from Burns W. Lee, Los Angeles public relations counsel. De Groot said he had no doubt of the authenticity of the covering letter but Lee disclaimed it. De Groot said the Dem. Natl. Com. made no use of the letter against Nixon because N. Y. *Post* investigators could not verify its authenticity. [See Vol. XII, p. 311M]

(Judge Ellsworth Meyer threw out a suit in Los Angeles Jan. 29 to collect $4,200 for a Miami Beach nightclub operator from attorney Dana Smith, a sponsor of Nixon's controversial Senatorial expense fund. Smith wrote the check to cover a gambling loss in Cuba, then stopped payment on grounds he was the victim of a fraudulent dice game.) [See Vol. XII, p. 345G-H]

C. Wesley Roberts, 49, former Kansas newspaper publisher was elected chrmn. of Republican Natl. Com. (annual salary $32,500) Jan. 17 in Washington. He succeeded Arthur E. Summerfield, now Postmaster-General. He appointed Bertha S. Adkins as asst. chrmn. to succeed Ivy B. Priest, now U.S. Treasurer. [See Vol. XII, p. 246N] . . . **Senate Elections Subcom.** recommended Jan. 24 a $10 million ceiling on a political committee's expenses for a national campaign. [See Vol. XII, p. 422F] . . . **Southern Regional Council** reported in Chattanooga Feb. 7 that widespread Negro apathy toward voting & discriminatory registration in rural areas instituted a "roadblock" to civic progress. Estimated total Southern Negro registration: 1,110,000. [See Vol. XII, p. 388L-M]

Lt. Gen. Anthony J. McAuliffe was appointed Feb. 6 to succeed Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as Deputy Army Chief of Staff for Operation & Admin. [See p. 43E; Vol. XI, 189E]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Egypt. Premier Mohammed Naguib issued a "constitutional proclamation" Feb. 10, vesting the power to rule Egypt for 3 years in himself & a 13-man "Army Council of the Revolution." He promised a constitutional & democratic regime after the 3-year "transitional period." The decree also gave him the right to appoint and dismiss Cabinet ministers, vested legislative power in the Cabinet and authorized the Cabinet & Army Council to act as a "congress." A decree law enabling the Govt. to proclaim a general mobilization in event of war or the threat of war was published Jan. 25. [See p. 22C-D] . . . Naguib launched a 4-day "Liberation Festival" Jan. 23 by promising to end British occupation of the Suez Canal Zone & the Sudan. He closed the celebration Jan. 26 with a pledge to sacrifice his life, if necessary, to liberate "the Nile Valley from all foreign soldiers." He called on Egyptians Feb. 6 to increase efforts toward building a new Egypt after the "victory over imperialism is won." [See p. 5G-H; Vol. XII, 346K] . . . Egypt blacklisted the 10,448-ton U.S. tanker *Stony Point* Feb. 8 for taking gasoline to Israel. [See p. 43B]

French North Africa. A court in Algiers ordered Feb. 6 a 3-mo. suspension of publication of *Free Algeria*, weekly organ of the Algerian Nationalist Party, for anti-French agitation. [See p. 22M] . . . Resident Gen. Augustin Guillaume of French Morocco charged Jan. 29 that Soviet & Arab League agents provoked the Moroccan riots in December in which at least 50 persons died. (Spain was said in Tangier Feb. 8 to have assured France that it would not permit activities by Arab Nationalists in Spanish Morocco in support of the anti-French in French Morocco. Spain's High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, Lt. Gen. Rafael Garcia Valino, announced Feb. 9 that he had carried out an administrative reform program giving 1,000,000 Moslems in the Spanish protectorate a voice in solution of local problems.) [See p. 6C-D; Vol. XII, 143H]

India. The Finance Ministry said Feb. 8 that India would need $1.31 billion in foreign assistance in order to fulfill its 5-yr. economic plan by Mar. 1956. The U.S. signed agreements Feb. 9 to give India technical aid on hydro-electric & irrigation projects and education of rural workers. [See Vol. XII, pp. 411A, 387B, 273J-K] . . . India & Indonesia signed Jan. 30 a one-year trade pact under which Indonesia was to get jute, tobacco, manufactured items, textiles, coal, cement, chemical products, tea, sports goods & industrial machinery in exchange for spices, coconut & palm oil, timber, tin, rubber & other items. [See Vol. XII, pp. 373D, 274A; IX, 418G] . . . The Food Ministry said Jan. 29 it would try to popularize the advanced Japanese method of rice cultivation in India. [See Vol. XII, pp. 114F, 24D] . . . The Punjab State Govt. ordered Feb. 6 a 60-day ban on public meetings in 11 towns to prevent demonstrations by Hindu extremists against Kashmir Premier Sheik Abdullah. 9 Punjab Hindu leaders were arrested. [See Vol. XII, p. 365A] . . . The Govt. announced Feb. 6 that the Congress, Jan Sangh (People's), Praja-Socialist & Communist parties had been recognized as "national parties" entitled to have their symbols placed on ballots in all-India elections. [See Vol. XII, pp. 423E, 305P, 74D-E]

Israel. Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett told the Israeli Parliament Feb. 4 that the Govt. was taking "necessary steps" to curb a wave of Arab incursions. He said the Govt.'s action arose "from the events of the last few weeks and particularly" from an attack Feb. 2 on a Haifa-Lydda train in which 3 cars were derailed near the Jordanian border. Other "incidents" reported Jan. 31 by the Israeli Army: an Israeli soldier killed Jan. 22 when a frontier patrol pursued a band of armed Jordanians to the Jordan village of Falama; an all-night engagement in the western Negev Jan. 24 with Arab infiltrators "driven back to the Gaza strip;" shots fired Jan. 26 at vehicles on Israel's main highway between Tel Aviv & Haifa; marauders in the Beersheba & Sharon districts beaten back to the Jordan border Jan. 28. Jordan asked Jan. 31 for British aid against alleged Israeli attacks. State Min. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons Feb. 9 that Britain "heartily deplored" alleged Israeli raids and formally had asked both nations to make peace. The Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. announced Feb. 4 it had abstained in 2 cases of Israeli complaints against Jordan for lack of evidence, upheld a Jordanian charge against Israel stemming from the Falama village incident and substantiated 2 Israeli charges of Arab raids in the Beersheba & Sharon areas. The truce commission reportedly asked Israel Feb. 8 to remove 130 families occupying a former Arab teachers' college in no-man's-land between Israel & Jordan. [See p. 30C]

$900,000 of a $4 million U.S. grants-in-aid fund for Israel was allocated Feb. 5 to replace cattle feed destroyed by drought. The grant raised U.S. aid to Israel in fiscal 1952-53 to $51 million. [See p. 22L]

South Africa. A "whipping post" bill, fixing 5 years' imprisonment, a fine & 15 strokes of the lash as punishment for persons who protest against any law, was introduced in Parliament Feb. 2. The legislation would apply to any public protest that, in the opinion of authorities, led to wilful disobedience of an existing law. It was aimed specifically against racial-law resistors. The Govt. asked for power to suspend laws and govern by decree in a public-safety bill introduced in the House of Assembly Jan. 27. The bill would permit the Govt. to proclaim "emergencies" and to suspend all civil rights as a public safety measure. The Torch Commando war veterans, aligned with the United Party in opposition to extreme race-segregation policies, agreed Feb. 8 that Malan might need "despotic powers" to deal with a mounting crisis in race relations. However, it demanded that Parliament retain authority to call the Govt. to account for its use of extraordinary powers. [See p. 22P; Vol. XII, 364L] . . . United Party leader J. G. N. Strauss charged Jan. 28 that Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan had urged aid for Adolf Hitler during World War II. Malan denied the accusation. [See Vol. XII, 364N] . . . 8 whites, including Patrick Duncan, son of ex-Gov. Gen. Sir Patrick Duncan, & Manilal Gandhi, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, were convicted & fined Feb. 4 in a Johannesburg court of having caused Negroes to resist & contravene the law. They had led a group of Negroes into a Negro compound without entrance permits. [See Vol. XII, p. 424B] . . . The Govt.'s apartheid (segregation) policies are causing an employment crisis in South Africa's gold & uranium mining industry, 2 Parliament members warned Feb. 3. Harry Oppenheimer estimated that 77,000 new native workers would be needed to develop the new Orange Free State mines. Arthur Ballinger told the Senate that 160,000 native workers were needed by the mines. [See p. 23A; Vol. XII, 321K-L]

Canadian Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal W. A. Curtis, 59, was succeeded Jan. 31 by Air Marshal C. Roy Slemon, 49. [See Vol. VII, p. 265E] . . . **Central African** federation plan published by Britain in a White Paper Feb. 5 called for Southern Rhodesia to remain virtually autonomous, Northern Rhodesia & Nysaland to continue as Crown protectorates with the British-appointed Governor General exercising limited veto power over territorial legislatures. White minorities would control the legislatures but the Governor General would safeguard natives' interests. A federal charter would define rights of federal & state governments as in the U.S. Constitution. Representatives of the federal government, territories & Britain would review the constitution in 7 to 9 years. The plan was perfected in a 4-week conference in London ending Jan. 29. It required indorsement by referendum in Southern Rhodesia, by the legislatures of Northern Rhodesia & Nyasaland and by the British Parliament. It faced strong native opposition in all 3 territories and strong white opposition in Southern Rhodesia because of its guarantees for natives. [See Vol. XII, p. 195M] . . . **French** Health Min. André Boutemy, who held police posts during the Vichy World War II regime, resigned Feb. 9 because of attacks against him in Parliament by Communists, Catholics & Nationalists. (Premier René Mayer had defended Boutemy on grounds that he had used his positions under the Vichy Govt. to help Frenchmen and was acquitted after the war of collaboration with the Nazis.) [See p. 9J]

Hungary announced Feb. 8 a special tax on single people & childless couples (4% of their incomes) to help finance aid to mothers & children and increase the Hungarian birth rate. [See Vol. XII, p. 423C-D] . . . Iraq's new coalition Cabinet, headed by Premier Jamil Al-Madfai, took office Jan. 29. Ex-Premier Nuri Said, whose Constitutional Union Party won a majority in national elections Jan. 17, was named Defense Minister. Ex-Premier Ali Jawdat became Deputy Premier. The Jan. 17 election, in which 138 deputies were chosen, was Iraq's first direct balloting. [See Vol. XII, p. 390F-G] . . . **Kenya** African Union Pres. Jomo Kenyata, on trial at Kapenguria as a suspected terrorist, denied Jan. 27 that he was a Mau Mau cult leader and said he had "never uttered words about driving the Europeans away or killing them." A white settler, Robert E. G. Ruck, 37, his wife, their 6-year-old son & a native servant were killed by terrorists Jan. 25 on their White Highlands farm. A forest fire which had destroyed 3,000 acres of cedar forest in central Kenya Feb. 5 was blamed by authorities on Mau Mau terrorists as was the fatal stabbing Feb. 7 of Anthony

Gibson, 30, a British farm manager near Nyeri. [See p. 22E-F; Vol. XII, 338B] . . . **Lebanese** Forgn. Min. Moussa Mubarak resigned Feb. 6 because of his opposition to economic union with Syria (under discussion in Damascus). The Lebanon-Syria border was reopened Jan. 10. [See p. 6C] . . . **Yugoslavia** announced new assignments Feb. 5 for 2 former top-ranking Communists demoted in recent disciplinary actions: ex-Vice Premier Blagoje Neskovic, named to a medical faculty staff in Belgrade; Ljubodrag Djurich, ex-CP Secy. Gen., appointed manager of a state farm at Ruma. [See Vol. XII, p. 398E]

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico. All private bank reserves deposited in the Bank of Mexico were frozen temporarily Feb. 1 as an anti-inflation measure. The Govt. said private banks would get 6% interest on 70% of all frozen funds. [See Vol. XI, p. 21P] . . . Pro-Communist labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano declared his support for Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines Jan. 29 and urged his Popular Party to support the new administration. Lombardo said "we have not changed" but Ruiz Cortines had adopted the opposition program "so now we can honestly say the opposition won the election." [See p. 23K-L] . . . Mexico's first Congress of Catholic Culture met in Guadalajara Jan. 19-23 and established a permanent commission to press for repeal of the nation's remaining anti-clerical laws. The Congress also discussed social & economic problems, was told by the Natl. Action (Catholic) Party's last presidential candidate, Efrain Gonzales Luna, that "the inequality of material & spiritual conditions among Mexicans is painful." [See p. 31E; Vol. XII, 391B]

Argentina signed an agreement with the Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration Feb. 3 to facilitate immigration from Western Europe. [See p. 22J] . . . **Bolivian newspaper** *El Diario* (La Paz) reported Feb. 7 that Indian farmers in the Cochabamba valley supporting leftist agitation for land reform were conducting a terroristic campaign against farmers unwilling to join a farmers' syndicate. The Govt., which had an 11-member commission under Vice Pres. Hernán Siles Suazo working on plans for agrarian reform, was said to have ordered police to quell disturbances. [See p. 38D] . . . **Brazilian** Govt. issued a nationwide ban Feb. 9 on "peace" meetings by the outlawed Communist Party & its fellow travelers. Col. Olimpio Carvalho, alleged leader in the Brazilian Communist underground, was arrested in Belo Horizonte by a military patrol Feb. 8 while addressing a meeting of a Red-front Miners Assn. for World Peace. [See p. 38E] . . . **Chilean** Pres. Carlos Ibañez received Feb. 5 a 6-mo. extension of special powers to control inflation, secure foreign investments & reorganize the Govt. [See p. 38F] . . . **Colombian** Conservative Party made public Feb. 8 the draft of a proposed Colombian Constitution providing for: limited popular vote through a division of voters into occupational, professional & rural groups; a Senate elected partly by popular vote, partly by business, labor & professional organizations; a 6-yr. Presidential term; status of "official religion of the nation" for the Roman Catholic Church but tolerance of "all cults that are not contrary to Christian morality or laws"; use of cooperatives as "basic institutions of social progress." The opposition Liberal Party boycotted a commission that prepared the draft. [See p. 38G] . . . **Costa Rican** Pres. Otilio Ulate revealed Feb. 2 a record budget surplus of 24,302,000 colones (more than $3.6 million) for 1952. He said the surplus would be used for social improvement projects. He announced abolition of the 10% capital tax and highway maintenance & gasoline levies. [See Vol. XII, p. 365M-N]

Ecuadorean ex-Economy Min. Leonardo Stagg, involved in the Dec. 11 attack on a Guayaquil military base, was deported to Miami Feb. 3. He had been expelled after the attack but returned to Guayaquil Feb. 2. Economy Min. Lisitaco Guzman Aguirre resigned Jan. 24 after Pres. José Maria Velasco Ibarra publicly blamed him for a rice shortage. [See Vol. XII, pp. 424L, 298P] . . . **Guatemalan** Chief Justice Arturo Herbruger & 3 associate Supreme Court justices were ousted by a 41-9 vote of Congress Feb. 6 after the court had ruled 3-2 that distribution of untilled land to farm workers should be halted until lower courts studied charges that land was being expropriated illegally. Some court judges & employes went on strike Feb. 7 to protest the Supreme Court ousters. At least one person was reported killed Feb. 9 when Guatemalan troops fired on a crowd of anti-Communists demonstrating in front of the Natl. Palace in Guatemala City in support of the dismissed justices. [See p. 23K] . . . **Nicaragua** & the U.S. signed Jan. 22 a new agreement on financial contributions for an extension of a cooperative health & sanitation program. Nicaragua was to contribute $100,000, the U.S. $50,000 [see Vol. XI, p. 21M-N]. The Order of Ruben Dario, highest honor of the Nicaraguan Govt., was bestowed on Doña Josefa de Aguerri Jan. 23 for her work as a leading Nicaraguan educator. . . . **Peruvian** Govt. charged Feb. 8 that Comintorm agents were organizing Red movements in Latin America and had tried to promote a strike in the Peruvian port of Arequipa. 100 persons were reported under arrest, including some foreigners facing deportation, for the Arequipa strike attempt. [See Vol. XII, p. 322N] . . . **El Salvadorean** Natl. Police announced Jan. 27 they had foiled a plot by "a group of international gangsters" to assassinate Forgn. Relations Min. Roberto E. Canessa. [See Vol. XII, p. 424M] . . . **Venezuela's** opposition Dem. Republican Union (URD) polled 1,000,000 votes in the Nov. 30 elections to 350,000 each for pro-Govt. candidates & the Social Christian (Copei) Party, Sam Pope Brewer of the N.Y. *Times* said in a dispatch from Panama Jan. 28. Brewer reported: Col. Marcus Pérez Jiminez, who seized power with military backing, was dissuaded from declaring the elections void on grounds that they were influenced by the outlawed Dem. Action Party & Communists; Pérez & his group "decided simply to publish figures that would show victory for the Govt.'s backers," then issued returns giving the Govt. about 788,000, URD 628,000, Copei 300,000, others 60,000; Dr. Jovita Villalba & 6 other URD leaders were forced to leave Venezuela after the coup; opponents of Pérez had stirred up anti-U.S. feeling with a whispering campaign inferring that the U.S. Embassy backed & advised the Pérez forces. [See p. 23J]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Intl. Bank reported Feb. 5 a net income of $7,639,743 in the last half of 1952, raising its supplemental reserve to $65,667,843. In the 6-mo. period the bank made 6 loans (to Australia, Colombia, Finland, Iceland, India, Peru) totaling $112,133,464 and sold to private investors $9,293,220 worth of securities from its loan portfolio. The Bank announced Feb. 6 that Britain was making available £60 million (about $168 million) for loans to sterling area nations. [See p. 36C]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Feb. 7

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$22,935,000,000	$23,036,000,000	$22,990,000,000
Currency circulation	$29,657,000,000	$29,592,000,000	$28,378,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$22,837,000,000	$22,908,000,000	$21,160,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,716,936,979	$8,439,551,713	$8,948,763,028
England note circulation (£)	1,451,629,000	1,453,354,000	1,357,468,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,892,550	8,207,567	7,530,733
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	151.56	153.77	146.90
Bond sales	$17,778,600	$18,290,400	$12,952,300
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.57	98.85	98.83
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	139,923	141,137	95,410
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,522,300	6,491,750	6,225,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,180,000	9,560,000	11,220,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]8,150,534,000	8,144,074,000	7,572,432,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]697,616	697,641	731,006
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**Jan. 1953** 236	**Dec. 1952** 235	**Jan. 1952** 221
Steel output (tons)	9,888,000	9,690,000	9,136,117
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68⅛	$2.72	$2.84
Corn (bu.)	1.79⅜	$1.86⅝	$2.11¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.337	$.341	$.42
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.13	$6.22	$6.61
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]109.3	109.5	112.5
	Jan. 15	**Dec. 15**	**Jan. 1952**
All farm prices***	95%	96%	105%
BUSINESS:	**Dec. 31, 1952**		**Dec. 31, 1951**
U.S. business inventories§	$73,482,000,000		$72,736,000,000
	Dec. 1952	**Total 1952**	**Total 1951**
U.S. exports (estimated)§	$1,367,000,000	$15,167,000,000	$15,032,000,000
New incorporations‡	8,213	92,758	83,649
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [b]86	**Last Week** 85	**Year Ago** 84
Failures (Jan. 29)†	162	173	164

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, [b]Jan. 31 [c]Jan. 24 [d]Feb. 3 **Amer. Iron & Steel Inst. ***Agri Dept.; % of parity

ARTS & SCIENCE

Paramount, ABC Merge. The Fed. Communications Comm. approved the merger of United Paramount Theatres, Inc. & the Amer. Broadcasting Co. Feb. 9 by a 5-2 decision. The merger, largest in radio history, joined companies with combined assets of about $150 million, including control of 5 TV stations, 6 FM & 6 AM radio stations and 644 theatres in 297 communities. ABC had 355 other radio, 81 other TV network outlets. [See Vol. XI, p. 166L-M]

NEW YORK THEATER

THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES. Drama by George Tabori about politically blacklisted Hungarian teacher who faces up to fascistic authorities to keep small son's respect. Produced by Robt. Whitehead in assn. with Playwright's Co. Staged by Harold Clurman. Cast features Lee J. Cobb, Maureen Stapleton, Brandon de Wilde, Anthony Ross, Nydia Westman, Tamara Daykarhanova. Feb. 9 at Ethel Barrymore. (2-2-3)*

HAZEL FLAGG. Musical based on story by James Street & film "Nothing Sacred" about supposed last fling of woman mistakenly told she is about to die. Book by Ben Hecht. Music by Jule Styne. Lyrics by Bob Hilliard. Presented by Styne in assn. with Anthony B. Farrell. Directed by David Alexander. Co-stars Helen Gallagher, Thos. Mitchell, Benay Venuta, John Howard. Feb. 11 at Mark Hellinger. (1-5-1)*

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST. Revival of Wm. Shakespeare comedy about a king's gentlemen-in-waiting whose attempt to lead monastic life is thwarted by ladies of court. Presented in Edwardian costume by N.Y.C. Drama Co. Directed by Albert Marre. In cast: Jos. Schildkraut, Kevin McCarthy, Meg Mundy, Philip Bourneuf, Hurd Hatfield, Paul Ballantyne, Fred Gwynne. Feb. 4 at City Center for 16 performances. (3-2-2)*

ON BORROWED TIME. Revival of Paul Osborn's comedy-fantasy based on Lawrence Edward Watkin's novel about elderly man who contrives to defer his death. Presented by Michael Krakaur & Randolph Hale in assn. with Wm. Costin Jr. Staged by Demetrios Vilan. Co-starring Victor Moore Leo G. Carroll, Beulah Bondi; with Melinda Markey, Russell Hicks. Feb. 10 at 48th St. (7-0-0)*

TOUCHSTONE. Drama by William Stucky about Negro boy whose religious visions upset southern community. Presented by Elaine Perry. Staged by Hale McKeen. With Paul McGrath, Ian Keith, Ossie Davis, Josh White Jr., Ann Dere, Evelyn Ellis. Feb. 3 at Music Box. (1-2-4)* Closed Feb. 7 after 7 performances.

CLOSED

THE MALE ANIMAL Jan. 31 after 317 performances. [See Vol. XII, p. 139K]

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

NEW BOOKS

BACK DOWN THE RIDGE, by W. L. White. Korean war experiences of men wounded & rescued. Feb. 11 (Harcourt, Brace, 182 pp., $3)†

THE EASTER PARTY, by V. Sackville-West. Reunion of relatives on English estate during Easter weekend results in host's change of heart toward wife he did not love. Feb. 10 (Doubleday, 250 pp., $3)*

MARY LINCOLN: Biography of a Marriage, by Ruth Painter Randall. Newly-revealed documentary evidence that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's reputation for spitefulness was undeserved. Feb. 9 (Little, Brown, 555 pp., $5.75)†

MERELY COLOSSAL: The Story of the Movies from the Long Chase to Chaise Longue, by Arthur Mayer. Witty, disillusioned history of movies by veteran of industry. Feb. 10. (Simon & Schuster, 274 pp., $3.50)†

MRS. HULETT, by Bertram Bloch. Theatrical producer's affair with opportunistic wife of industrialist-politician. Feb. 5 (Doubleday, 286 pp., $3.50)*

OUT OF RED CHINA, by Liu Shaw-tong. Refugee Chinese college student tells how he was tricked into joining Chinese Red Army & serving as correspondent before escape via Hong Kong in 1950. Feb. 5 (Little, Brown, 269 pp., $4)†

THE SIGN OF JONAS, by Thomas Merton. Journal of 6 years in Abbey of Gethsemani, Ky. since publication of author's "The Seven Storey Mountain." Feb. 5. (Harcourt, Brace, 362 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Feb. 8: based on natl. sales)

Fiction. Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice," Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Steamboat Gothic," John Steinbeck's "East of Eden," Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny," Edna Ferber's "Giant."

Non-Fiction. Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter," Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking," Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe," "Revised Standard Version of the Bible," Tallulah Bankhead's "Tallulah."

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Public Schools. An annual *N.Y. Times* survey on U.S. public schools showed Feb. 8: teacher turnover rate was highest since the end of World War II; 70,000 teachers had substandard or emergency certificates; during 1952 public schools gained 1,130,000 pupils (851,000 in elementary classes, 282,550 in secondary schools); 20,169,626 school children were enrolled in elementary grades, 7,398,282 in high schools during current academic year; schools were not being built rapidly enough to meet needs of expanding enrollment; average 12-month teacher salary was $3,392 or $65.23 a week, a $3.85 weekly increase over 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 35K].

College Salaries. The U.S. Office of Education reported Feb. 5: college faculty salaries in 51 land grant colleges showed increases ranging from 9.1% for professors to 12.7% for instructors in 1950-51 over 1949-50; full-time faculty members numbered 26,243; median 12-mo. salaries in 1951-52 were $8,697 for deans, $7,166 for professors, $5,888 for associate professors, $5,066 for assistant professors, $4,178 for instructors; median salaries in 17 land grant Negro institutions in 17 southern states were $6,281 for deans, $3,127 for instructors; median salaries in 20 state universities were deans $8,913, professors $7,852, assistant professors $5,131, instructors $4,115; median salary for college presidents in 51 land-grant colleges & 20 state universities rose from $8,700 in 1921-22 to $16,375 in '51-52. [See XII, 399K]

Church of Christ in Milan, Italy, was refused permission Feb. 6 to post public announcements of Protestant church lectures. [See p. 15J] . . . **Natl. Lutheran Council,** in its 35th annual meeting in Atlantic City Feb. 3-6, warned in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower it would "oppose with all possible vigor" the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican, urged "early consideration" of proposals to substitute "just & workable" legislation for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and adopted a $917,761 budget for 1953. [See pp. 44F, 13C; Vol. XII, 67M] . . . **Seventh-Day Adventist Church** was given a lumber business (estimated value: $10 million) by Clyde H. Harris, 62, of Pendleton, Ore., Church Pres. W. H. Branson announced Jan. 28. . . . **Athletic scholarships** or grants totaling $100,632 will be awarded to 144 students by the U. of North Carolina this year, Chancellor Robert B. House said Feb. 2. 289 non-athletes will receive total aid of $53,385. [See Vol. XII, pp. 292C, 116E] . . . **Phi Delta Theta** fraternity temporarily suspended its Williams College chapter Feb. 9 for pledging a Jewish student. The suspension was subject to confirmation by a national convention of the fraternity. [See Vol. XII, p. 375F] . . . **Ford Foundation** will establish a $3.5 million center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Foundation Pres. Paul G. Hoffman said Jan. 31. (H. Rowan Gaither Jr., a San Francisco attorney & asst. Ford Foundation director, was appointed acting president of the foundation Feb. 5 to succeed Hoffman.) [See p. 39H; Vol. XII, 420H, 399D-E]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Amer. Cncl. of Voluntary Agencies for Forgn. Service	Dr. W. C. Fairfield[1]	Chrmn.	Jan. 14
Amer. Jewish Com.	Jacob Blaustein[2]	Pres.	Feb. 1
	Irving M. Engel[2]	Chrmn.	
College of the Sacred Heart (Grand Coteau, La.)	Elizabeth Bentley[3]	Romance Lang. Instructor	Feb. 4
Natl. Lutheran Cncl.	Dr. O. A. Benson, 61[4]	Pres.	Feb. 3
Roman Cath. Church, Dormition Abbey, Mt. Zion, Jerusalem	Rev. Leo Rudloff[5]	Abbot	Feb. 2
RETIREMENTS			
Amer. Univ. at Cairo (Egypt)	Dr. J. S. Badeau[6]	Pres.	Jan. 26
Harvard Univ.	Dr. P. H. Buck, 54[7]	Provost, Arts & Sci. Dean	Jan. 19

*For full names see Index [1]Exec. dir. of Church World Service [2]Re-elected [3]See p. 32J; Vol. XII, 195A [4]See J-K this page; Vol. XI, 207M [5]First Roman Catholic clergyman elevated to high rank in Israel [6]Effective at end of current academic year [7]Effective at end of current academic year; heads university Administrative Com. until selection of successor to Pres. James B. Conant [See p. 28E]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Lolita Sheldon Armour, 83, widow of meat packer J. Ogden Armour, Chicago society leader; Feb. 6 in Chicago.

Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, 71, Indian Defense Min., Kashmir Prime Min. 1937-43, Indian envoy in UN negotiations on Kashmir dispute with Pakistan; Feb. 10, Madras. [See XII, 162D]

Wilder D. Bancroft, 85, Cornell U. pioneer in colloid chemistry, ex-pres. Amer. Chemical Society; Feb. 7, Ithaca, N.Y.

J. Lewis Benton, 61, ex-gen. secy. of Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.; Feb. 5 in Greenwich, Conn. of gunshot wound (death listed as suicide due to ill health.)

Benjamin Howe Conner, 74, N.Y.-Paris attorney, ex-pres. Amer. Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Feb. 7 in Cynthiana, Ky.

William Disch, 78, retired college baseball coach (Texas U. 1911-40); Feb. 3 in Austin, Tex.

James R. Edmunds Jr., 62, architect; Feb. 4 in Baltimore.

Charles W. Ervin, 87, public relations adviser to CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers since 1924; Feb. 5, Yonkers, N.Y.

Helen Dean Fish, 63, Lippincott children's book ed., Feb. 6 in Hempstead, N.Y.

George Gibson, 67, British Trades Union Cong. chrmn. 1940-41, Bank of England dir. 1946-49 (resigned after tribunal investigating corruption charged he took favors from contract agent Sidney Stanley); Feb. 4 in Manchester, Eng. [See Vol. VIII, p. 398L]

Arthur Griffin, 75, actor; Feb. 6 in Fall River, Mass.

James Flood, 63, film director; Feb. 5 in Hollywood.

Dorothy Hall, 47, Broadway star in 1920s-30s; Feb. 3, N.Y.

Steve Hannagan, 53, press agent who helped promote Sun Valley (Ida.) & Miami Beach resorts, Indianapolis Speedway races, N.Y. Stork Club; Feb. 5 in Nairobi, Kenya of heart attack.

Kenneth Hopkins, milliner favored by film stars; Feb. 5 in Hollywood of burns from fire caused by smoking in bed.

Charles Howard Jennings, 75, ex-U.S. senior golf champion; Feb. 5 in Miami Beach, Fla.

Rev. John W. Hynes, 66, ex-pres. of Loyola U. of New Orleans; Feb. 4 in New Orleans.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, 60, Secy. Gen. of Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, Dutch Amb. to U.S. 1942-47; Feb. 4 in The Hague of heart attack. [See Vol. XI, p. 179M]

Joseph G. Ludewig, 92, pioneer industrial designer & engineer, associate of Samuel P. Langley (early-day airplane builder), Thomas Edison; Feb. 9 in Rockville, Md.

Mme. Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey, 93, widow of French marshal who was first resident gen. of French Morocco, associate in his work to improve conditions there; Feb. 9 in Casablanca.

Walter Scott McLucas, 77, bd. chrmn. of Natl. Bank of Detroit; Feb. 5 in Detroit of pneumonia.

Seton Porter, 70, founder-bd. chrmn. of Natl. Distillers Products Corp.; Feb. 6 in New York.

Dr. Robert S. Shaw, 81, pres. Michigan State Coll. 1928-41; Feb. 7 in East Lansing, Mich.

Paul Peter Slany, 54, sculptor; Feb. 8 in Hastings, Mich.

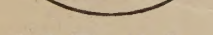
Dr. Earl L. Shoup, 67, ex-Western Reserve U. Political Science Dept. expert on county govt.; Jan. 29, Cleveland.

William H. Stringer, 66, Ontario Provincial Police commissioner noted as detective; Jan. 29 in Toronto.

LaFayette Denton Vorce, 81, chemist who invented Vorce Cell for making chlorine; Feb. 2 in Upper Montclair, N.J.

Graham C. Wells, 80, ex-pres.-treas. of Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters; Feb. 7 in East Orange, N.J.

Ben Ames Williams, 63, historical novelist (*House Divided, The Strange Woman, Leave Her to Heaven*, 1,200 other novels & short stories); Feb. 4 in Brookline, Mass. of heart attack while engaged in curling contest. [See Vol. X, p. 279M]



SPORTS

Baseball. The AL Boston Red Sox traded 3d baseman Vern Stephens, 32, to the Chicago White Sox Feb. 9 for pitchers Marvin Grissom, 34, Bill Kennedy & Harold (Skinny) Brown, 28. [See p. 32D; Vol. XII, 196M, 180C-D; X, 320D] . . . Cleveland signed pitcher Bob Feller Feb. 3 for an estimated $40,000 for 1953. [See Vol. XII, p. 20B] . . . Ferris Fain signed with the Chicago White Sox Feb. 5 for about $30,000 a year. [See p. 32D] . . . Bobby Bragan, ex-Ft. Worth (Tex. League) mgr., was appointed mgr. of the PCL Hollywood Stars Feb. 7 succeeding Fred Haney. [See Vol. XII, p. 408C]

Boxing. Kid Gavilan, 27, of Cuba retained the world welterweight title in Chicago Feb. 11 by a 10th-round technical knockout of previously undefeated Chuck Davey, 26, of Detroit. Davey, 146 lb., was knocked down 3 times in the 9th round and could not come out for the 10th. Gavilan weighed 147 lb. [See Vol. XII, p. 324J] . . . For "interim" world featherweight title while champion Sandy Saddler serves in U.S. Army: Percy Bassett, 125¼ lb., of Philadelphia knocked out Ray Famechon of France in 4 rounds in Paris Feb. 9. (Famechon was knocked out at end of 3d round, could not come out for 4th). [See Vol. XII, p. 84K]

Dog Show. Westminster Kennel Club show in New York Feb. 9-10: best-in-show title retained by 1952 winner Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm, 38-mo.-old Doberman pinscher owned by Mr. & Mrs. Len Carey of Cos Cob, Conn., handled by A. Peter Knoop. The dog became the 6th (since 1907) to win the Westminster best-in-show more than once. (Only 3-time winner: Ch. Warren Remedy, smooth fox terrier, 1907-09). [See XII, 52B-C]

Ice Skating. Men's figure-skating championship in Davos, Switz.: won Feb. 10 by Hayes Alan Jenkins, 19, of Akron, O., Colo. College sophomore. [See p. 40F-G; Vol. XII, 284J-K]

Track. NYAC games in New York Feb. 7: Mal Whitfield won the 500-yd. run in indoor world record time of 56.6 secs.; Fred Dwyer won the mile in 4 mins. 9.8 secs. [See p. 40G-H]

MISCELLANEOUS

European Storm-Flood Aftermath. Known dead from North Sea storms & floods in the Netherlands, Belgium & England totaled 1,964 Feb. 9 and many persons were still listed as missing. Dutch Premier Willem Drees, in a report to Parliament on reconstruction plans Feb. 9, listed 1,395 known dead in the Netherlands. Official death lists totaled 546 in England, 23 in Belgium. Continued rain, snow & high winds harassed the stricken areas and hampered rescue, relief & reconstruction work.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands led her people in a national day of mourning for flood victims Feb. 8, rallying them to rebuild damaged areas and paying tribute to many offers of foreign aid. Belgian King Baudouin, who had gone to the French Riviera to recover from influenza, hurried home Feb. 7 after many Belgians criticized him for having left the country during the disaster. He toured flooded areas north of Antwerp Feb. 9.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles and Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Director, surveyed storm and flood damage at first hand Feb. 6-7 in Holland and Belgium. Dulles said in Amsterdam Feb. 7 that Pres. Eisenhower had appointed him to head a committee to consider flood relief. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) and Sen. Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.) introduced a bill in Congress to give surplus U.S. grain and other foodstuffs to flood-stricken areas in Europe, and in the House, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R., Mich.) asked Congress to admit about 50,000 Dutch immigrants to the U.S. next year.

Other Disasters. 82 persons were reported drowned & 32 missing Feb. 9 from floods in northern Sumatra, Indonesia. . . . 58 persons were reported drowned Feb. 4 when a ferry capsized & sank off Okinawa. . . . West Berlin sources reported Feb. 1 that 22 East German miners had been drowned & 66 others trapped in a flooded uranium mine at Oberschlema, Saxony. . . . 10 persons were killed, 8 others injured Jan. 27 in Aiken, S.C. when an electric spark ignited leaking propane gas and caused an explosion that wrecked a block of business buildings. [See p. 40P, 16L]

Eleven persons were reported killed and scores injured Feb. 8 when hurricane winds and torrential rains struck the Venzuelan section of the Coajira peninsula on the Colombian border.

Plane Crashes. 29 Egyptian servicemen were killed & 11 injured when their C-46 crashed in a sandstorm Feb. 10 between Cairo & the Suez Canal Zone. . . . 39 persons were lost Feb. 2 when a four-engine British York troop plane crashed into the sea 359 mi. east of Gander, Nfld. enroute from the Azores. . . . All 15 men were killed when a USAF B-29 on a training mission crashed in a take-off from Wheelus Field, Tripoli (Libya) Feb. 2. . . . 11 U.S. Navy airmen were killed Jan. 31 when a P2V Neptune patrol bomber crashed on northern Okinawa. . . . 15 passengers & 4 crewmen were killed Jan. 26 when an Italian airliner crashed on Sardinia enroute to Rome. . . . 12 U.S. servicemen & a Canadian soldier were killed Jan. 16 when a U.S. C-54 crashed & burned near Stephenville, Nfld. . . . 25 British servicemen were lost Jan. 15 when 2 RAF planes collided in the air over the Mediterranean near Malta. [See p. 16M]

Mrs. Margaret W. Patterson, widow of ex-Secy. of War Robert P. Patterson, killed Jan. 22, 1952 in a plane crash at Elizabeth, N.J., filed a $2,685,000 damage suit Jan. 21 against American Airlines charging "negligence." [See Vol. XII, p. 28L]

Prison Riots. 325 prisoners in Rockview Penitentiary, Bellefonte, Pa. surrendered Jan. 22 after a 4-day riot during which they held 6 guards hostage. 1,100 convicts at Western State Penitentiary in Pittsburgh had rioted, set fires & held 5 guards hostage Jan. 18-19, finally returned to their cells Jan. 23 after state troopers fired volleys over their heads. . . . 32 prisoners rioted for 5 hours Feb. 9 at Oregon State Penitentiary in Salem, then released 5 guards seized as hostages. [See Vol. XII, p. 351N]